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THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

ANOTHER SESSION OF THE SENATE SPENT IN DISCUSSING IT-NO DECISION YET.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate spent five hours to-day on the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, and, after a recess, resumed its consideration to-night. The six amendments pending were discussed by their respective movers, and other Senators. The precise character of these amendments has not become known, further than that they all seek to accomplish the design of the original article, and relieve the case before the Tribunal of Arbitrators from present embarrassment. The Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock, however, without having come to any conclusion. It will resume consideration of

There is almost a universal feeling here that the Supplementary Treaty will be ratified, but it will be materially amended to suit the views of Senators Carpenter. Sherman, Morrill (Vt.), Edmunds, and others. In debate, to-day, the foreign policy of the Administration was bitterly assailed, some of the most loyal of the Administration Senators speaking of it in the severest terms. Some have also violently attacked the Treaty, those named above being of the number. It would not be surprising that, if an amendment be made, which is as certain as anything can be in connection with the Senate, it will be so pointed as to inflict censure to ward the Administration for the unwise and incon siderate course it has taken in connection with the Alabama Claims matter.

TARIFF TINKERING.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE SENATE FINANCE

WARRINGTON, Friday, May 24, 1872.
The Committee on Finance completed their work on the Tariff and Tax bill this evening. Among the amendments are the following: Oatmeal, half cent per pound; potatoes, ten cents a bushel; dressed calf-skins, 25 per cent ad valorem; cotton bagging, one and a half and two and a quarter cents per square yard, according to quality. All machinery and parts of machinery designed only for an adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, be admitted free of duty for two years. The Senate have added the lumber clause hereto fore embodied in this bill. The Committee have stricken out the House Book clause and placed books and other printed matter and paper under the ten per cent reduction. They have also stricken out the clause relating to all kinds of copper, also the section providing that one-third duties on im ports may be paid in currency. The Committee have changed the consolidated tax on distilled spirits from 65 to 70 cents, but have made some reductions in other parts of the bill, in effect leaving the aggregate tax about the same as that fixed by the House. The Confmittee have changed the uni form tax on all kinds of tobacco from 20 to 24 cents a pound. The Senate will act upon the bill to-morrow

POLITICS AT THE CAPITAL.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE AN OP-POSITION LIBERAL MOVEMENT-ADAMS AND SOUTH-WHO CIRCULATED VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

Washington, May 24.-A secret plot to break down the Cincinnati movement has come to light in this city. Romors of its existence were first heard nearly a week ago, but the men who are in the conspiracy conducted their operations with such secrecy that the affair was not developed in all its details until quite recently. The plot contemplated the calling of a convention of Liberal Republicans who are dissatisfied field by such convention of a ticket headed by Mr. Adams, and the subsequent indersement of the ticket by the Baltimore Convention. This scheme was first cor Cincinnati movement with no sympathy with its real objects, and with the sole purpose of securing an in orsement for their theories. After consultation and correspondence with each other, two or three of them came to Washington to cautiously sound the Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressmen, and ascertain how much disaffection existed or could be created toward the Cincinnati ticket. The conspirators included two or three editors, a Democratic ex-Governor, and a few wellknown Free Trade agitators. They went diligently at early joined by three or four Schators, and by a small number of "Bourbon" Democrats in the House, includ-

The chief work that they set themselves to accomplish prominent Democratic leaders to their scheme, and es pecially those who have heretofore been understood to favor the indersement of Greeley. If they could suc to issue a call, with as many Republican signers as could be obtained, for a Convention to meet in the latter part of June. They hoped to secure the cooperation of The Chicago Tribune and Cincinnati Commercial, though with what reason it is impossible to say, and they be lieved that, with this backing, and with the assura that a sufficient number of Democrats stood ready to indorse the movement to insure a ratification of its nominees by the Baltimore Convention, the plot would succeed. In such a case, it was expected that Mr Greeley's supporters would abandon him at once and candidate without a party, to get out of the field with what grace he could. The conspirators felt a good deal encouraged at first. A few Hard-Shell Democrats, who had all along said they preferred Grant to Greeley, readily fell in with the scheme, and made the plotters believe they had power to close the disgrace ful bargain in the name of the Democratic party. But, when the more intelligent and sensible Democrats were approached, they condemned the whole affair, and refused positively to have anything to do with it, ex pressing the opinion that the plot, if successful, would destroy the Liberal Republican movement and ruin th Democracy, and that it could have no other result than of Grant. The New-York, Pennsylvania and Southern Democrats could scarcely be got to listen to the project. Some declared that they suspected the conspiracy had been set on foot by the friends of the Administration, and many were highly indignant that the plotters should attempt to make them parties to such a disreputable piece of political trickery The chief conspirators were taken abaci The chief conspirators were taken abace by this reception, and became a good deal demoralized For the past two days they ceased operations, and have been busy in consulting together, and in advispresent indications are that the scheme will be abandoned as impracticable, and that the few Republican among the plotters will soon declare in favor of Greeley. These men are in the main enthusiastic theorists, with little experience or wisdom as politicians, who are so foolish as to believe that a great national party can be built up with Free Trade as the chief plank in its platform, and that the Democrats stand ready to become aillies of such a party. The names of all the conspirators are known, but are withheld for the present. Among the political rumors is the report that Senator

Logan has written to Illinois, announcing that he will support the State ticket recently nominated, and predieting that Illinois will give Grant a majority of 50,000 Southern men in Washington say that the assertion made by certain journals and public men that the South desired the nomination of Adams at Cincinnati shows an utter ignorance of the feeling and temper of the South ern people. Adams, they say, has nothing in his character or in his record to commend himself to the South ern people, and his nomination would have met with but feeble response. The Western Reformers, with the exception of one or two, also agree that Adams would have been a heavy load for them to carry.

So much has been said lately regarding the popularity of the speech delivered in the House recently by Mr Voorhees of Indiana in behalf of the Administration, and so much been claimed for it on the ground of its effect upon his party and the country, that some pains have been taken to ascertain the number of copies printed, and by whom they were sent out. It is usual when etriking speech is made in Congress the partisans whose principles are advocated to surchase large numbers, frequently amounting

to many thousands, for the purpose of sending them to their constituents. From the purpose of sending them to their constituents. From the parade on the part of the loyal Administration editors and representatives, and by a small number of the Democracy, it was thought that Mr. Voorhees's speech must have had an extraordinary circulation. The facts are that only 3,700 copies of the speech were ordered, and they were divided up as follows: Representative Van Trump of Ohio, 2,000 copies; Representative Sypher of Louisiana, Administration Republican, 1,000 copies, and Representative Daniel W. Voorhees of the VIth District of Indiana, 700

A leading Democrat of Ohio, who has been repeatedly honored by his party, and whose opportunities for information and soundness of judgment are not excelled by any man in Ohle, writes to a friend in this city, under date of May 14, as follows:

date of May 14, as follows:

The political situation here is anomalous. Greeley's nomination was received by the Grant men with a broad grin, and the Democrats were disappointed. They all looked for Adams. Ten days have classed and the change is maveelous, though not demonstrative. You will scarcely flud more than one Democratin ten that has not decided that he will vote for Greeley. The tenth one will scon be of the same way of thinking. Many Democrats have gone beyond, and two out of every ten now say that, if the Democrats do not nominate Greeley at Baltimore, they will never vote a Democratic teket again, Many Republicans begin to "talk out in meeting," and declare for Greeley. I may be mistaken, but I think "old White Hat" will carry Oho in November, and there can be no question as to his success in the Union. All that is necessary to produce a great bolt from Grant to Greeley is the evidence that the Democrats do not intend to take advantage of it. I think our Convention at Baltimore will be wise, discreet, and politic enough for the emergency.

Again, under date of May 21, the same gentleman after traveling through the country extensively.

The contest thus far is a most remarkance one. Ye no can all the while note a change coing on, and the great papers are evidently scared I do not think you need have any fear of Democrats voting for Grant. I shall be much surprise, if, in Ohio, in a race between Grant and Greeley, the latter does not get more Republican votes in Franklit County than the former will Democratic votes in the State. I may not calculate right, but I feel very certain from all I see and hear, that the race will be between Grant and Greeley alone, and the latter will win."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL

ROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE-WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS-THE BRA-

ZILIAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY—REPORT ON THE SENECA SANDSTONE.

[BY TRLEGGAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

The House to-day paid Mr. Whittemore, the Texan ntestant, \$2,000 for expenses; passed a bill to refund Mrs. Farragut \$2,000 for the expenses of the Admiral's uneral; ordered the printing of the report on emigration in the German and French languages; passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Atlanta, Ga.; a Senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for a building at Utica, N. Y.; and a resolution to pay to the County of Utica, N. Y.; and a resolution to pay to the County of Ontario, N. Y., \$25,000 for the perpetual use of one-half of a Court-House and Post-Office building, under a contract made in 1806, but which has never been fulfilled by the Government. All this, and a variety of other business of minor importance, was transacted by a suspension of the rules. An important resolution was passed, on motion of Mr. Banks, providing for the appointment of a Committee of five members, with the Speaker as Chairman, to sit during the vacation of Congress and revise the rules of the House, with a view to facilitating reports from Committees and providing a plan by which all members may understand in advance what measures of legisletten are to be reported. A reform of the kind suggested is greatly needed; under the present rules, more than two-thirds of all the business of the House is disposed of with almost no knowledge of its import by any members except those of the Committees which present the measures for action. The House is often obliged to take the word of half a dozen men that a bill is honest and needful, and pass it without the least opportunity to examine its provisions. On motion of Mr. Garfield, the crippied sofilers in the employ of the House were ordered to be retained during the vacation, and their salarles paid out of the contingent fund. The rest of the day was spent in disposing of business from the District of Columbia Committee, and in the discussion of the Erazilian steamship subsidy, which cause upon the report of the Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. Ontario, N. Y., \$25,000 for the perpetual use of one-half

A bill was passed through the House to-day, from the brewers, but of little interest to other people. The bill books which the brewers are required to keep by the Internal Revenue law, the modifications being in the rewery interest, and the same requested by them. It also introduced a system of permits for removing malt liquors from the brewery to the warehouse, requiring a permit stamp to be affixed to the casks or kegs while in permit stamp to be analysis to the classes of keys where transit, instead of a tax-paid stamp as now required. The bill further permits the sale of malt liquors from one brewer to another in the purchaser's keys, and also of "worts," or beer in the first stages of fermentation. These changes in the present law were all asked by the brewers, and acceeded to by the Treasury Denartment, upon the recommendation of which the Committee acted. There is probably no Committee of Congress that has accomplished a more important work during the present session than the House Committee of Public Lands, under the chairmanship of Gen. J. H. Ketcham of New York. The Committee, against the efforts of a minority of its own members, and after repeated struggles in the House, have entirely destroyed the practice of granting the public domain to railroad corporations to assist in building their lines of road, a practice which has existed and grant system put forth extraordinary efforts to save colved in its continuance, and the influence and power of corporations and capitalists were freely put forth to defeat the Committee. The famous St. Croix bill was the test question; if it had passed, a host of land-grab have railed, and it is now acknowledged on all hands that the land grant system is dead beyond any hope of revival. The corporations seeking grants recognize this fact, and many of them have recently asked the Committee for acts giving them the right of way only through the public lands, with the privilege of cutting timber upon and taking stone from the same. This action gives up the whole controversy, and is a virtual acknowledgment that railroads can now be built in the West without Government aid, and that to longer continue the land subsidy system would be a flagrant abuse and a useless squandering of the future homesteads of the poor, for the benefit only of favored corporations. To have accomplished this important revolution, securing as it does all that remains of the public domain to homestead settlers, by rescuing it from the threatening grasp of corporations, has been a work of no small difficulty, and den. Ketcham's Committee deserve much praise for the leading part they have taken in it.

The Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appro priation bill completed its labors and reported to both Houses to-day. The Committee was able to agree on every provision in the bill except one, the Brazilian steamship subsidy. The amendment making it a penal offense for an officer, clerk, or employé in any of the for any claim in that Department, within two years after vacating his position, was so changed as to declare it unlawful for any person hereafter appointed to act as such agent within two years after he has held office in the Department, but affixing no penalty for the violation of this act. The permanent appropriation of \$700,000 to pay the cost of transporting free matter through the mails is abolished, and the cost of such transportation is hereafter to be paid out of the annual appropriation. The Senate agreed to ask a the annual appropriation. The Senate agreed to ask a new conference on the amendment increasing the subsidy of the Brazilian Steamship Company Tom \$150,000 to \$400,000 a year, though the sentiment of that body, as shown by a vote on going into Executive session while the matter was still pending, is pretty evenly divided. The House agreed to the report of the Committee, and Mr. Wood moved that it recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment lucreasing the Brazilian subsidy, the effect of this motion being, if carried, to pass the bill with the increased subsidy. Upon this a long debate arose. Messrs. Wood, Banks, Butler, Shellabarger, and others, advocated the increase, upon the ground that the Brazilian line was the only American line upon the Atlantic coast; that it came in competition with powerful English and French lines, and that it could do little toward successfully competing with them so long as it only made monthly trips. A steamer arriving in New-York from Rio de Janeiro, it was stated, is obliged to leave on her return trip in two or three days, thus giving no time for filling the orders of Brazilian merchants or answering correspondence. The result of this is that the European lines, running once a week, take the business, and much of the American exports to Brazil go first to England to be realipped there. It was argued that if the line were made a semi-monthly one, the trade between the two countries would greatly increase. Mr. Kerr and others denounced the proposition to increase the subsidy as a scheme for taking the people's money and giving it to a millionaire. No vote was reached when the House adjourned, and the discussion will be resumed to morrow.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day, decided, unanimously, as to the conclusions of the conclusions to be conclusived. new conference on the amendment increasing the subsidy

Grounds, to-day, decided, unanimously, as to the conclusions to be embraced in its Report on the investigation into the use of Seneca sandstone in the new State De partment building. The points to which the inquire partment building. The points to which the inquiry was directed by the Committee were, first, the character of the work done on the basement of the building; second, was the Seneca stone used in the foundation of the building, contrary to the resolutions of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Ground, and by whose authority the stone was used instead of granite; and, third, whother the frost had scriously injured the stone-work of the building in question. The Committee will report as to the first point that the work is of a very substantial, workmanlike and durable character; that the stone is suitable for the purpose in every way, and economical. On the second point the Committee will report that the Seneca stone has not been used for the foundations of the State Department, but only for the partition walls in the basement story of the buildings, and that the resolution which required granite to be used in the construction of the building has no reference to the material to be used in partitions, floors, rafters, etc., but to the outside superstructure. On the third point the Committee will report that the frost and dampness have had no effect whatever upon the stone used in the partitions. Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, will be exonerated from all blame in the premises. It was the desire of a majority of the Committee to inquire regarding owners of the stock of the Seneca quarry, how much the President owns, what he paid for it, if anything, but they were debarred from this inquiry from the fact that it was not within the scope of the resolution. The freport is now preparing, and will be submitted to the House early next week.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT ITHACA.

FALL OF A BRIDGE CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE-FIFTEEN PERSONS SERIOUSLY IN-

ITHACA, N. Y., May 24 .- About 3 o'clock this orning the buildings belonging to W. G. Johnson, on Fall Creek, were fired by an incendiary. One of the steamers of this city was stationed on the high bridge over Fail Creek, just below the foot of the main fall. When the fire was nearly out, the bridge, without any warning by cracking, fell, carrying with it the engine and the people who had congregated there to the number of about 200. The bridge was 20 feet above the water, and the whole of it went down together. Fifteen persons were seriously injured, including some of the students of Cornell University, some so badly that they are not expected to recover. The following is a list of those seriously hurt:

CHARLES DAVENFORT, saloon-keeper, hip broken and

right leg crushed.

ANDREW J. DAVIS, leg broken in several places.

J. W. Fenn, fireman of the steamer, badly hurt.

SAMIEL BROCK, serious spinal and internal injuries.

JOHN W. SMITH, leg broken.

WARREN H. LYON, leg mashed and hand pierced.

W. BLIND, student from Addison Hill, N. Y., leg

JOHN OSTRAUM, student from Randolph, N. Y., arm

broken.
V. L. DAVY, student, ankle mashed.
Major ROBERT J. RENWICK, an old man, leg broken.

Surgical aid was quickly obtained, and the wounded were borne to their homes on couches and beds.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A CABINET MANUFACTORY BURNED-LOSS \$95,000. Early last evening Sergeant Mullins of the Twenty-ninth Precinct discovered a fire in the basement of the five-story double building, Nos. 162 and 164 West Twenty-seventh-st. An alarm was at once sent out, but it was apparent that the fire would be a large one, for before a stream of water could be thrown into the building the flames had mounted to the upper floors and were rapidly spreading. Two additional alarms were rung, and every effort was made to prevent the spread of the fire, which at one time threatened the destruction of the greater part of the block. Adjoining the burning building was another large five-story double building, occupied as a chair factory, and beyond this was a carriage manufactory. Both of these buildings, as well as the burning factory, were filled with in flammable material, and, if the flames had attained headway, it is difficult to tell where they would have

While the fire was in progress, some of the safes in Marvin's safe manufactory, on the upper floors, fell

Marvin's safe manufactory, on the upper floors, fell through the floors to the basement, and, striking the belier, broke off the safety-valve. A rush of steam followed, leading many to suppose that the boiler had burst. The crowd in the street and in Seventh-ave, and the occupants of the houses in the vicinity ran away terror-stricken. The fire was confined to the building in which it criginated; but that, with the contents, was almost entirely destroyed, only the front wall and a portion of the side walls being left standing.

The basement, first and second floors were occupied by Doeusch & Co., chair manufacturers; loss on stock and machinery, \$0,000. The second and third floors were occupied by Marvin & Co. as a safe manufactory; loss on stock and machinery, \$0,000. The upper floor was vacant. All of the losses are partly covered by insurance. Nos. 153 and 160 were occupied by E. C. Robinson, chair manufacturer, who owns this and the building destroyed. His loss on stock by water is about \$5,000. Loss on buildings about \$0,000. No. 166 is a four-story building, occupied on the first floor by W. McLean, undertaker, and a greeer, and, on the upper floors, by eight familes. The total loss is about \$2,000. The buildings in Seventh-ave, and Twenty-sixth-st, were slightly damaged by water.

The origin of the fire will be investigated by the Fire Marshal. Less than two years ago this building was burned.

George Dinger, said to be one of the firm of Doeusch

burned.
George Dinger, said to be one of the firm of Docusch & Co., was detained at Police Headquarters, by order of Fire Marshai Mespedon, to await the result of an investigation.

Among the vessels recently quarantined is the Bremen bark Atalanta, which arrived some days since, with merchandise, and 475 passengers, principally Poles, consigned to Theodore Ruger, No. 42 Beaver-st. Two days after leaving Bremen, one of the seamen sickened with small-pox and died. Nine days later another case occurred, and measles and scarlet fever broke out among the children, twenty of whom died before reaching Sandy Hook, and five after arriving there. Five adult passengers also died of small-pox, and one seaman of scarlet fever, making 32 deaths in all. The Health Officers caused the sick to be removed to the small-pox hospital, and the vessel to be theroughly cleansed and disinfected It has been asserted that the great mortality was owing to the bad provisions furnished, but Ruger, the con-signee, and Capt. Christopher of the vessel say that the provisions were of good quality and had passed Government inspection. Capt. Christopher states that the sick ness was owing to the filthy habits of the passengers, many of whom had eaten the soap he gave them with which to wash themselves, under the impression that it was cheese. The German Consul intends to investigate the matter.

PROF. MORSE'S WILL.

The will of the late Prof. Morse was admit ted to probate, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The will bears date Feb. 7, 1872, and names Thomas R. Walker of Utica, Henry Day, and Arthur Breese Proat of this city executors and trustees. With the exception of specific legacies, his whole property is held in trust for the use of his wife, and will be divided at her death among seven children. The following legacies and be quests will be paid from the Residuary Fund :

Home of the Friendless, Poughkeepsie, \$3,000; Nassat Home of the Friendless, Poughkeepsis, solver, Sassas, Hall, Princeton, to found two exholarships, to be named Finley and Breese respectively, \$2,000; Union Theological Seminary, Hampden Sidney, Va., \$1,000; Old Ladies, Home, Poughkeepsie, \$1,000; National Academy of Design, New-York, for "procuring a suitable medal for the encouragement of art," \$1,000; American Geographical Scotter, a medal for the encouragement of geographical medal for the encouragement of geographic \$1,000; New-York City University Scholarsh

Medal, \$1,000. The Knight Commander of the Order of the Dannebroge, conferred upon him by the King of Denmark, is to be returned to the Chancellor of the Order at Copenhagen. A codicil, bearing date March 11, 1872, makes several inhor changes.

A WOMAN BRUTALLY MURDERED.

As Mary A. Gallagher, age 23, was returning to her home, No. 77 Allen-et., on the evening of May 11, she met Patrick Clifford, who asked her to go with him to a disreputable house, and when she refused to go, struck her in the face, felling her to the pavement. While she was lying on the ground, she was kicked in the abdomen by him, and received very severe injuries. The suffering woman was assisted home, and a physi-cian summoned; but as he did not consider her injuries fatal, the police were not informed of the assault. The patient grew worse, however, and on Thursday night Coroner Hermann was summoned to take her ante-mor tem statement. The Coroner, on hearing the facts of that had been committed by Clifford, and orders were issued for his arrest, which Capt Clinchy of the Four teenth Precinct accomplished early yesterday after the sick woman had died. Clifford will be detained in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-House until an inquest had been held.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN COUNTERFEITERS AND DETECTIVES.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 24 .- G. Tyler, with nother notorious counterfeiter of Fort Wayne, was, this afternoon, discovered by two United States detectives near Wellsville, Ohio, on the river bank. Tyler drew a revolver and fired a ball through the coat of one of the officers. The other officer returned the fire, shooting one

FOREIGN NEWS.

OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.

GREAT BRITAIN. FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE WRECK

LONDON, Friday, May 24, 1872. It has been ascertained that the vessel which was in collision with the steamship Baltimore off Hastings, the night before last, was the Spanish screw steamship Lorenzo Semprun. She received no injuries. The luggage of the passengers of the Baltimore and the cargo in the after compartments will be saved, but the forward compartment is filled with water. When the crew of the Baltimore attempted to lower her boats, just after the collision, the gearing used for that purpose would not work. The passengers were seized with con-sternation, but their fears were soon allayed by the promptness with which the coast guard at Hastings came to their assistance. A force of Government workmen, sent by the Admiralty Office, arrived at Hastings to-day, and succeeded in hauling the Baltimore off the rocks. She will be towed into port for repairs.

The Queen's birthday was observed to-day at Windsor with suitable court festivities. The celebration in this city will take place on Saturday week, by which time the Prince and Princess of Wales will have reached home and will be able to take part in the festival.

The Atalanta and London crews have agreed upon the 10th of June as the day for the race, and 4:30 p. m. as the hour for the start. The new boat ordered by the Ata-lanta is building by Biffin, and will be completed by Wednesday next. The Pall Mall Gazette says the American crew now pull in a style which is simply perfection, and that between it and the Londoners the difference is plainly visible.

Gen. Greaves who was present at the battle of New-Orleans in 1815, is dead.

SPAIN.

CABINET CRISIS-CARLIST MOVEMENTS. MADRID, Friday, May 24, 1872.

There is no change in the Ministerial situation. The members of the present Cabinet insist upon their resignations. Sener Zabala, who was called upon by King Amadeus to form a new Ministry, has declined doing so, owing to ill health. His Majesty has now requested Marshal Serrano to undertake the task.

Numbers of Carlists continue to surrender to the Gov ernment troops. In some of the disaffected provinces, however, fresh bands have appeared within the past few days. Though small, they are very active, and have cut the telegraph wires in various directions.

FRANCE.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON-HE ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEDAN. Parts, Friday, May 24, 1872.

The Gaulois publishes a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, dated Chiselhurst, May 12, and addressed to the generals and commandants of the French army. In this communication the Emperor makes the following acknowledgment:

leafly with an enemy double its strength. After 14,600 had been killed or wounded, I saw the contest was merely one of desperation. The army's honor having been saved, I exercised my sovereign right and unfurled the flag of truce. It was impossible that the immolation of 60,600 men could save France. I obeyed a cruel, inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil."

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE ARCHDUCHESS SOPHIA. VIENNA, Friday, May 24, 1872.

The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. The latest builetin reports that she is rapidly

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ENGLAND.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE UNSATISFACTORY— ORGANIZED RESISTANCE OF LICENSED VIC-FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

London, May 3.-Though greatly discouraged by Mr. Bruce's failure last year, the Government are still trying to do something to control, if not to repress, the liquor-traffic. The subject was thought a good one to bring on this year in the House of Lords; the House of Commons being overworked, and the necessity of identifying the measure with Mr. Bruce being thus avoided. The bill which was introduced some weeks ago is more of a police-measure than anything else, aiming as it does to improve the character of public-houses by keeping them under stricter rules. It may be assumed that no Licens ing Bill would suit the beer-selling interest, so it is not surprising that the publicans' advocates find a great deal to complain of in Lord Kimberley's measure, shich was liscussed Thursday night in the Lords on the motion for its second reading. The Duke of Richmond complained until 7 p. m. When the same train was near Otisville, hat the bill bears all the marks of a hastily-prepared and ill-considered measure. It certainly should not, for the Government have been perfectly aware, since Mr. Bruce's flasco of last year, that they must bring in a fresh bill during this session, and they have had about nine months' time for preparation. Yet it does look as if they had at the last moment huddled together a mass of ill-digested provisions which only took shape as a bill when a private bill was threatening to take the matter out of their hands. Sir Selwin Ibbetson was to move the second reading of his proposal in the Commons on the 17th of March, and it was on the 16th that Lord Kimberley introduced the Government measure in the Lords The circumstances give some color to the Duke of Richmond's suggestion that the Government were afraid, as he expressed it, of being over-trumped. It is certain that when Sir Selwin's bill came on in the Commons Ministers did not choose to risk a discussion on it, but talked it out. In comparison with the present, the bil of last year might be called ambitious. Yet neither in that nor in this is there an approach to a recognition of the principle of Prohibition. I suppose, therefore, that the leaders of the Temperance Movement in America can feel but a slight interest in the fortunes of this measure. Whether it is passed or defeated, and whether if passed, it succeeds or fatls as an administrative measure, it proves little or nothing for or against their main proposition. Except Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his followers in the United Kingdom Alliance, there is no party in England which takes its stand on Prohibition. Nor does the Alliance itself go for more than a Permissive Pro-

The debate on such a measure as that of Lord Kimberley is interesting only in details. Total abstainers, who argue from the existence of crime caused by drunkenness, to the necessity of legislative prohibition of th means of getting drunk, will find plenty of testimony in the speeches of men who have no sympathy with their views. There is the eloquent Bishop of Peterborough Dr. Magee, whose speeches would be worth reading on no matter what subject. He goes further than most men in favor of stringent regulation of the liquor-traffic. He found no fault on that score with last year's bill. He is for giving the rate-payers a voice in controlling the traffic. Yet he is as much opposed to the Permissive bill as Mr. Bass himself-on different grounds, of course He will not submit to "the tyranny of a mere majority," in such matters the majority being not represented, but made up by counting from door to door in particular districts, to settle whether in each district the right to sell iquor should be conceded or denied. "If I am given the choice," exclaims the Bishop-" and this does seem to be the choice involved in the Permissive bill-I should say it would be much better that England should be free than that Eugland should be sober." Yet the percration of the Bishop's speech is an appeal to the House of Lords to consider deeply and earnestly how far they can repress intemperance, and the evils arising out of it; and how to do that in such way that the interests of the working classes shall be duly considered. Lord Salisbury, in a similar spirit, ridiculed the notion that the rate-payer, in whom Sir Wilfrid Lawson has so much hope, wanted the control of this subject put into his hands. The rate-payer thinks the famous Marquis is by no means a being who occupies himself largely with the moral and social advancement of his kind. He ventured to say that if he succeeded in keeping sober himself, that was the most he hoped to attain. And he did not believe it possible to make people sober by Act of Par-

From speeches like these, and even more clearly from the reply of Lord Kimberley, it is easy to see at what point the temperance movement practically stops. Neither the Government nor the Opposition are any-where near adopting the idea of legislative repression of the liquor traffic. It is not a party question. The Church is not for it. Public opinion, seriously concerned as it is with the question of intemperance, is not for it. Not even permissive prohibition has, so far as I know, any powerful advocate among the Press. Yet the course of

year, irritated the publicans beyond endurance, and they showed their teeth in a way that forced Ministers to recede from even the moderately advanced position they then took. That position cost them half a dozen seats in Parliament. It would put in peril 100 more if a general election were to occur, for the Licensed Victualers have adopted the policy which some of the Total Abstinence leaders in America have long urged upon the Maine Law party-that of putting this question above party politics. Here the trade is undoubtedly stronger and far better organized than in America, and can make its power more directly and immediately feit; and it has not only announced its policy, but given abundant proof

of its resolution and ability to carry out that policy, regardless of political consequences. No government, n party, is strong enough to defy it, and the result is that this Government has yielded to it, and has in effect abandoned the purpose which last year it proclaimed. Mr. Bruce then said he should expect the House to concur in the proposition that under the existing system far more licenses are issued than the public good requires there being a public-house or beer-shop for every 182 persons. His bill was honestly framed on that basis, and endeavored, though clumsily enough, to provide for the restriction of future licenses, and for the extinction, in certain cases, of a part of those already existing. attempt may be said to be abandoned in the present bill, for though provisions are retained which throw some im pediments in the way of granting licenses, it is well understood that the interference with the monopoly now possessed by the publicans is not to be tried on a very great scale. The surrender may be a lamentable exhibition of political weakness, but about the fact there can be no dispute. The Ministry have too many other fees to confront to insist on fighting the Licensed Victualers if it can be avoided. Whether they can regain the support they have once alienated, and conciliate the confidence forfeited last year, is a question which must be left to future elections to answer. But I have said enough to show that any legislative action to be taken at present must be of the most moderate nature. Lord Kimberley bill passed to a second reading. Whether it has any chance of becoming a law I know not. If it does, it will do something to make public-houses a little more orderly, a little more respectable, if you will pardon the word, but it will contribute nothing whatever to the elucidation of the problems that perplex their investigation, still less

anything to the progress of the cause of total abstinence Trivial as the measure is, it may in some contingencies prove dangerous and even fatal to the Ministry. port to-day is that the Licensed Victualers feel strong enough to resist the passage of any measure, and that the Conservatives are inclined to look upon the Licensing bill as a suitable one upon which to give battle. The publicans are especially strong in many of the Liberal boroughs, and it is believed that not a few of the Liberal nembers would think it for their interest to vote again this bill, even at the cost of a Ministerial defeat and a dissolution next Autumn. The truth is that the Liberal majority in Parliament is so disorganized that it may go to pieces on any question, the most unimportant or the

For other Foreign Correspondence, see third page.

THE JERSEY CITY MALFEASANCE CASES. In the Hudson County Courts, yesterday, the rial of Chosen Freeholder Vreeland and Messrs Bumsted and Welsh of the Jersey City Board of Public Works was continued. M. Sanford, Cashfer of the First National Bank, testified that Vreeland kept an account in his Bank and had made, among others, the following leposits: June 20, \$12,000; June 27, \$45,000 in two cheeks, ne for \$20,000 and the other for \$25,000; July 3, \$76,766 85; July 13, \$6,761 05; July 17, \$22,920. On June 29 Vreeland

was charged and Abram Collard credited with \$34,735 65; July 5 Vreeland was charged with \$30,000; July 8, with \$25,000; July 15, with \$250, \$510, \$5,000, and \$2,000; and July The prosecution endeavored to show that the heavy money transactions were between Vreeland and Bum sted, and for that purpose called William H. Hoger camp, cashier of the Second National Bank, who testi-

fled that Burnsted kept an account in his bank, and was charged as follows: June 21, \$41 35, \$70 45, \$250, and \$12,000, the latter from the First National Bank; June 23, \$100, \$100, \$5.000, \$20.000, and \$25,000, the two latter from the First National; July 5, Mr. Bumsted was credited with \$30,000 and \$12,000; July 7, with \$25,000, by check on the First National; July 14, with \$5,500; July 20, with \$10,000, by check on the First National. It was shown that Vreeland's credits at the First National, errespond with Bumsted's debits are the same as Bumsted's credits. The theory of the prosecution is that Messrs. Vreeland, Buffasted, and Welsh were in collusion, and that Eumsted advanced to Vreeland money to buy land, which was afterward sold to the city through Bumsted's influence, and to the defendants' mutual advantage. Case on. charged as follows: June 21, \$41 35, \$70 45, \$250, and \$12,000,

COLLISION ON THE ERIE RAILWAY PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 24.—The Cincinnati Express, eastward bound, was delayed yesterday by a slide at Hawkins, and did not arrive at Port Jervis at the rate of 30 miles per hour, it ran into a freight train, which had switched on its track in order to let a way train pass. The two engines came in collidon shattering both badly and completely telescoping

the baggage car. The baggage master, Bomer of Pater-son, had his leg broken in two places, and was otherwise badly hurt. Charles Leonard, the engineer, and David Kent, the fireman, were also injured. No passengers were but CIVIL RIGHTS IN MARYLAND-A REGISTER OF

ELECTION FINED. BALTIMORE, May 24. - In the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Giles, to-day, in the case of the United States against George W. Mu dock, convicted last week of having, as Register of Election, violated section 2 of the Enforcement act of Congress, a motion for a new trial, as also a motion for the arrest of the judgment, were overruled, when Judge Bond pronounced the sentence, imposing a fine of \$500 with costs of \$300. The counsel for the prisoner has filed an order for a writ of error to the United States Supreme

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY. Washington, D. C., May 24 .- The American Institute of Homeopathy has elected Dr. Small of Chicago as President, Dr. Burger of Pittsburgh, Penn., as Vice-President, Dr. McClatchy as Secretary, Dr. Bush-rod James of Philadelphia as Provisional Secretary, and rod James of Philadelphia as Provisional Secretary, and adjourned, to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d of June, 1873. A reception was given by Gov. Cooke to the members of the Institute of American Homeopathy, last evening. Speeches were made by the President of the Institute, and by Gov. Cooke, Drs. C. C. Cox of the District of Columbia, Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio, Ludlam of Chicago, and H. D. Payne of Maine.

TORNADO IN IOWA AND ILLINOIS. Спісаво, Ill., May 24.—Last evening a terrifle tornado passed over several counties on the Mississippi River, in the central portion of Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois. The wind appears to have moved in a south-eastwardly direction Accounts from Des Moines County, Iowa, and Adams County, Illinois, state that every movable thing in fits track was swept away. Trees were uprooted, fences scattered, telegraph poles and lines demolished, and many barns and houses unroofed or blown down. So far as heard there was no loss of life, but the destruction of property was very great. No details yet received.

A SILK FACTORY BURNED.

Francis Khlare's silk factory and dwelling on the Hackensack plank-road, near Union Hill, N. J. were burned yesterday. Loss, \$50,000; partly insured. believed that the fire originated near the farnace J. Hoffman, a fireman, while engaged in cutting away timbers on the upper floor, slipped, and was precipitated into the flames. His comrades immediately reacued him, but he was seriously burned, cut, and bruised.

. Daniel Webster Appleton died in Boston of

In a breach of promise case in Providence yes-teriay, Julia Z. valint, aged 27, recovered a vertice of \$16,000 against ... The store of Lewis Brown & Co., No. 44 Sum-er-st., Boston, was robbed, on Thursday night, of sike, gloves, &c., to a amount of \$5,001.

... George Marden, alias Marsh, a noted pick-pocket of Boston, was shot in the leg, on Thursday, by Officer Bagley, while attempting to escape arrest. The wond is not serious.

... The Hon. William Baker, Mayor of Evansville, Ind., died on Thursday. He had been elected Mayor five times, and was serving his eleventh year at the time of his death. He was a brother of Gov. Baker.

....The Board of Officers for the revision of theThe Board of Officers for the revision of the pared by Capt Mathew J. O'Rourke, and the Secretary of War has consequently selected that system for use and instruction.

sequently sesected that system for use and instruction.

The Centennial Commission has fixed upon the time for opening the exhibition, on the little of April and close on the little of October, 1878, all strileds for exposition to arrive by the lat of January to secure proper position and classification. An invitation will be issued to every nation to participate, and acceptance of the invitation resquested by March 4, 1874, and the same date has been fixed upon for reserving applications for space.

the Government satisfies nobody. Mr. Bruce's bill, last THE ALABAMA BLUNDER.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION IN ENGLAND. CONGRATULATIONS OVER THE PROBABLE ADOP-TION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

LONDON, Friday, May 24, 1872. The interest in the action of the United States Senate upon the proposed additional article to the Treaty of Washington is undiminished. The leading editorial articles of all the London morning journals to-day are devoted to the subject, and joy is expressed over the probability that the proposition recently submitted will be favorably received.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERN-

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT-MODERATION OF MR. GLADSTON'S LANGUAGE FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, May 14 .- It may have been the rain which

kept the people away from St. Stephens vesterday. Certainly, when I went down to the House a little before 4, there was nothing to be seen of the throng which sometimes collects in Palace Yard and Westminster Hall, and in the outer lobbies of the House itself-collects without the shadow of a chance of getting inside, in the mere hope of catching stray echoes of what goes on, or, more probably, is drawn. together by an instinct or sympathy difficult to explain. There was none of that yesterday, although all the world knew that the longexpected Ministerial statement on the Alabama difficulty was to be made. Is it possible that, after all, the general British public does not care so much as it is supposed to care about these matters? Inside the House, it was very different-no lack of interest there. I have seldom seen so full a House; never except when a great debate or great division was looked for, and on this occasion neither could reasonably be anticipated. It was known that the Government would not lay the correspondence before the House. In the absence of that, debate was out of the question in the Commons, though in the Lords it was believed Lord Russell was determined to speak no matter what might be the char-

acter of Lord Granville's explanation.

If I had been in search of a sensation I should have gone to the Lords, but I wanted to see what impression would be made by Mr. Gladstone's statement on the body of men in whose hands it really lay to accept or reject the Ministerial policy, and of course I went to the House of Commons. Had the announcement been less satisfactory-I mean satisfactory in the English sense-less firm, had not Mr Gladstone been able to say that his Government had never for a moment departed from the position that the Indirect Claims were absolutely debarred from the consideration of the Arbitrators, there can be no doubt at any hazard the House would have intervened. No consideration or forbearance to its own Government or respect to ours would have restrained it from declaring its own opinion, if not at the moment, yet by postponing the contemplated adjournment of a fortnight and by proceeding to-day with a discussion that could have had but one result, the rupture of negotiations and the sacrifice of the Treaty. That statement ought not to impress anybody in America-certainly not any one who has done me the honor to read my letters for the last three months. I have said over and over again that people here had made up their minds that in no event would they be parties to an Arbitration involving a consideration of the indirect claims. If I refer to it now, it is only because I remember how long Americans at home continued incredulous or indifferent, and how often they insisted that England must in the end consent to let the Arbitrators say whether the indirect claims were or were not included in the Treaty of Washington.

I do not suppose many members really doubted, yesterday, that Mr. Gladstone would be able to give them the assurance they desired. No matter how well Cabinet secrets may be kept-and they are much better kept in London than in Washingtonthe general drift and current of the negotiations had become known. It was even known that the Ministry were insisting upon the most formal as well as substantial renunciation of the Indirect Claims, so that the stress of the anxiety which yesterday lay upon the minds of members was not so much to know whether anything had been said or done to compromise the position of England, as to know whether so much had not been said as to close the door to that substantial concession which it was believed the United States stood ready to make. When Mr. Gladstone rose, he was moderately cheered from his own side of the House. At intervals the cheers were repeated, and when he sat down they were heard again, but with a single exception there was nothing like a spontaneous outburst of feeling such as one often sees and hears in the House. The only exception-and it proves what I have said above-was upon the announcement that the new clause of the Treaty proposed by the British Government had been accepted by the President, and was at that moment under consideration by the Senate. The cheers which followed this declaration were far more general and hearty than those which welcomed the assurance, given early in the speech, that the Government stood now, and had always stood, upon the fundamental proposition of the total inadmissibility of the Indirect Claims.

As I have heretofore had to criticise some of Mr. Gladstone's remarks on American topics, I have all the more pleasure in saying that his speech of last night was distinguished by avoidance of everything like an offensive expression. I have heard him a great many times on great occasions. I do not remember any one when he has spoken with such anxious moderation of tone. I thought he looked ill and pale, but the light in the House plays strange tricks with faces, and that may have been a fancy. About his manner, however, there was no more mis take than about his words. It betrayed not a particle of that eagerness and heat which sometimes lead him in strange dances, even in discussing the gravest questions. If you contrast his statement with Lord Granville's, you cannot but be struck by the greater apparent frankness of the latter; the singular subtlety and involution of Mr. Gladstone's style being ill calculated to convey an impression of complete ingenuousness or openness of mind. It is nevertheless, I believe, an indication not so much of reserve as of that caution which is due to extreme conscientiousness. I don't believe there was any conscious suppression last night-certainly no suppression in the sense of concealing for diplomatic purposes any hostility to the United States. The speech was friendly from beginning to end. When Mr. Gladstone sat down, it was obvious that he had carried the House with him, that he had convinced them of the justice of the Government's claim to forbearance, and to unchecked control in the conduct of the negotiations past and future.

None the less was Mr. Disraeli's reply waited for with eagerness. I have spoken before now of the impatience which the Opposition have shown to possess themselves of the Government's purposes and of their growing conviction that Mr. Gladstone's mistakes in the Alabama question was to give the Conservatives an easy triumph over him whenever the facts came out. If Mr. Disraeli still cherished any such hope, he must have abandoned every hope of seizing any immediate advantage as the Prime Minister unfolded one by one the secrets of the recent negotiations. He rose without hesitation as his rival sat down, and began his speech without hesitation, but his manner betrayed a consciousness that the situation offered him no opportunity for attack and very little for criticism. silence in the House was intense for the first two or three minutes. Mr. Gladstone bent forward in unconcealed solicitude to know whether the Conservative leader meant to challenge a debate, or whether he would again postpone party considerations to those of the general welfare. When Mr.

Disraeli, after a few preliminary sentences, declared